

FAIRNESS TO FILIPINOS PROVES A PAYING POLICY

Visit of Commission to United States Brings Sharp Attention to Constructive Work as Well as Pledges of Independence.

By CLARENCE E. BOSWORTH, Writer especially for the Australasian For Eastern Section of This Sun.

American attention is again focused upon our Pacific islands through the visit of the Philippine Commission to the United States. So is the attention of those other nations who possess colonies. The final result of the visit is an experiment in colonial control in its light. Snap-judgment of the uninformed and the unsympathetic prompts condemnation of our policy and the people to whom it has been applied.

Foreign critics say we have spoiled the Philippines. If increasing their earning power, purchasing capacity, self-reliance and self-respect and enabling them to place themselves among the peaceful, useful peoples of the earth is spoiling them, then we have certainly done so.

The Filipino request for independence appears to our critics as showing not the least appreciation of the advantages we have given our people. We have made education possible because we paid the parent workers enough so that they could afford to let the children go to school.

We taught the Filipino our language and our ways. We demanded of them service, but we discouraged servility and encouraged self-respect. It is on this point that the individual Englishman takes issue with the individual American. Commercially it pays, for it teaches the Filipino to read our books, wear our clothes, use our house furnishings, instruments, and all, and creates a new market for these things.

In bringing about this transition from ignorance to education we pass through a little learning makes a man dangerous to himself and his people, but by approaching the duty boldly and "holding the line" until that period has passed we leave the natives in the order of things and establish them there safely. They learn to distinguish between license and freedom and become the useful, peaceful people, with a purchasing capacity to form a new market in which all commercial countries may share.

Adopt New Methods Quickly. It is very interesting to look at Philippine import figures and to get an idea from them of the approach the Filipinos have made to absolute modernity. In 1914 the importation of agricultural implements amounted to only \$11,124, but in 1918 the value jumped to \$160,187, which indicates a tremendous improvement in method and production.

Then, too, our influence has led the Filipino to the use of better foods. For instance, four importations in 1914 were worth \$468,130. In 1918 the new order was worth \$3,016,764, and other breadstuffs had increased in value by over a quarter of a million dollars worth.

The good things of life too, have come into the Philippines. Of course there were no automobiles to be enjoyed by them in 1914, but of automobiles and tires in 1918 they enjoyed about three and a quarter millions of dollars worth.

the position of the people has become more and more precarious while diversification of their occupations has made the position of the people more and more secure. In India it has always been difficult for natives to get an education. Until recent years, universal, optional, free education was looked upon with disfavour even in England by the upper classes.

Naturally such a society could not be expected to extend optional, free education to a subject people. Compulsory, free education was our policy from the start in the Philippines. We made compulsory education possible because we paid the parent workers enough so that they could afford to let the children go to school.

We taught the Filipino our language and our ways. We demanded of them service, but we discouraged servility and encouraged self-respect. It is on this point that the individual Englishman takes issue with the individual American. Commercially it pays, for it teaches the Filipino to read our books, wear our clothes, use our house furnishings, instruments, and all, and creates a new market for these things.

In bringing about this transition from ignorance to education we pass through a little learning makes a man dangerous to himself and his people, but by approaching the duty boldly and "holding the line" until that period has passed we leave the natives in the order of things and establish them there safely. They learn to distinguish between license and freedom and become the useful, peaceful people, with a purchasing capacity to form a new market in which all commercial countries may share.

Adopt New Methods Quickly. It is very interesting to look at Philippine import figures and to get an idea from them of the approach the Filipinos have made to absolute modernity. In 1914 the importation of agricultural implements amounted to only \$11,124, but in 1918 the value jumped to \$160,187, which indicates a tremendous improvement in method and production.

Then, too, our influence has led the Filipino to the use of better foods. For instance, four importations in 1914 were worth \$468,130. In 1918 the new order was worth \$3,016,764, and other breadstuffs had increased in value by over a quarter of a million dollars worth.

The good things of life too, have come into the Philippines. Of course there were no automobiles to be enjoyed by them in 1914, but of automobiles and tires in 1918 they enjoyed about three and a quarter millions of dollars worth.

the position of the people has become more and more precarious while diversification of their occupations has made the position of the people more and more secure. In India it has always been difficult for natives to get an education. Until recent years, universal, optional, free education was looked upon with disfavour even in England by the upper classes.

AUSTRALIAN BUSH HUNTER'S PARADISE

The Kangaroo and the Wingless Birds Offer Rare Sport.

WILD DUCK PLENTIFUL

Animals Seen Nowhere Else on Earth Range the Wilderness.

Australia is a regular sportsman's paradise and many queer creatures are dropped by good marksmen. The iguana is a sort of land alligator, frequently measuring six feet from tip to tip. While its attractiveness as an edible is limited to the Australian aborigine, its attractiveness as a trophy appeals to all visiting hunters, for the skunk when tanned makes a good souvenir.

In Tasmania the green parrots offer a novel sport for shotgun enthusiasts and parrot pie is a genuine treat. Up in Queensland are the wingless and the kiwi, the emu and the cassowary. Mounted specimens of these birds are an interesting addition to any collection.

Great Place for Wild Duck.

In West Australia and the northern territory are thousands of wild duck and the Australian method of hunting assures big bags. The bush ponds are surrounded by the gunners and then the flock put up. If it hasn't taken to flight already, and the birds are turned by the gunners, who fire into them as they approach. One party got forty-eight in two hours with only four guns going.

Kangaroo a Game Fighter.

Chasing kangaroo is an eminently fair sport. Only one dog is used and these are chosen for the work—usually crosses between the feet greyhound and the courageous Alredale. No weapons are used—the dog does it all after the gun is sighted.

BANK INCREASES STOCK.

British West African Concern Shows Prosperity. R. R. Appleby, New York agent, Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., 100 Beaver Street, has received a cablegram from the directors of the bank in London advising that the British Treasury has given permission for the issue of the remaining 15,000 shares, of which 15,000 have been sold to Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., and the remaining 40,000 are being offered to existing shareholders.

RATES IN ORIENT DROP.

Coasting Freight Charges From Yokohama Lower. Consul-General George H. Scidmore, writing from Yokohama, says: "Coasting freight rates from Yokohama are somewhat lower than those ruling last month (April), owing to decreased shipments of timber, bean cake and rice from the district reported, a number of ships sailed without sufficient cargo. The condition of the ocean freight market is still unfavorable for rates, the excuse being that the shipping market is still unsteady. There are many cross currents affecting coast rates, chief of which is the expectation that about 160,000 tons of shipping will be released in May and June. This, in connection with the launching last month (April) of eleven steamships totalling 44,842 tons, has created an atmosphere of uneasiness in some quarters as to what disposition will be made of them. Then, too, this is not a temporary increase, for if the programmes of the various shipping firms are carried out 600,000 tons of shipping will be built this year."

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN FAR EAST TRADE

Notes Gathered From Widely Separated Points.

According to Far Eastern press notes gathered by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce: The coal mines opened last year at Holikangui, Manchuria, in which 1,000 men are employed, are producing a very good quality of coal. The output of these beds is said to be about sixty-seven million. It is proposed to build a light railway from the mines to the Sungrai River, a distance of about forty-seven miles.

Australian coal exporters are making a strong bid for the Philippine market. They are offering their product at a much lower price than the Japanese dealers, who have heretofore held the monopoly in this commodity. The lowest Australian price recently quoted was about \$3.36 per ton f. o. b. mines, while that quoted by the Japanese was \$12.75 per ton f. o. b. mines.

China Seeing Over Shantung. Importer Predicts Uprising and Massacre Worse Than Boxer Rebellion. Special Despatches to The Sun Far Eastern Section. SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Henry A. Stebbins, an importer of China, who is now in San Francisco, says that an uprising and massacre eclipsing the Boxer rebellion is inevitable in China.

When Mr. Stebbins left the Orient on June 14th rioting was rife throughout northern China, where martial law had been declared. "There are no capable leaders in China," he said, "except those associated with Government affairs, and they are all pro-Japanese, or are influenced by the Japanese Government. Foreigners in the Orient are in sympathy with the pro-Japanese, but no impression can be made on Japan. Relief must come from this country and the Allies, otherwise there is no telling to what extent the trouble will spread."

AMERICAN FILMS EXCITE FAR EAST. Gun Pictures Work Bad Influence on Natives, Who Strive to Emulate Them. Australia guarantees the quality of many of its exports by a system of Government inspection. The Philippine Government has a similar system concerning such system should be applied to at least one American export—motion picture films—for many of those now sent abroad, while innocent enough at home, are most damaging to the reputation of America when shown to impressionable natives.

COOPERATION IN CANNING. Factory Getting Good Results in Shepparton, Australia. Trade Commissioner A. W. Ferrin of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports that successful results have followed the establishment of a cooperative canning factory at Shepparton, Australia, according to an item in a Melbourne daily, according to which that portion of the apricot crop which was suitable for canning has passed through the factory. Growers have shown themselves loyal to the factory, though higher prices ruled outside they sent their crops to the cooperative concern. The canned products have been sold at satisfactory figures.

ARRIVALS FROM FAR EAST. Recent arrivals from the Far East at the Hotel Belmont include W. S. Corner, Sydney; C. Arthur Garra, Alexandria, Egypt; Mr. and Mrs. del Walker, Australia; and Mr. and Mrs. McGrath of Melbourne.

FAR EAST EAGER TO BUY COSMETICS

Women of Orient Willing to Pay Good Prices for Novelties.

FIELD FOR AMERICANS

All Toilet Articles Popular Here Are in Great Demand in China.

At the present time in the Far East, American manufacturers of soaps, perfume and cosmetics have but touched the fringes of this interesting subject of commerce. If one were to ask me what I thought was the greatest need of China from a quick sale standpoint my one answer would be "cosmetics."

SIAM'S EXPORTS OF RICE FALL OFF. Demand in One Month Sees Local Price Soaring 100 Per Cent. In a recent report Vice-Consul Carl C. Hansen at Bangkok, Siam, states that the rice exports of Siam for the first six months of 1918 showed a considerable decrease as compared with the corresponding period of 1917.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK of New York. Our monthly letter reviewing foreign trade conditions will gladly be sent you upon request.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK of New York. Our monthly letter reviewing foreign trade conditions will gladly be sent you upon request.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK of New York. Our monthly letter reviewing foreign trade conditions will gladly be sent you upon request.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK of New York. Our monthly letter reviewing foreign trade conditions will gladly be sent you upon request.

Australia's Trade Possibilities

AUSTRALIA is one of the richest potential markets in the Eastern Hemisphere. With a population of less than 5,000,000 inhabitants, the value of her imports exceeds \$322,000,000, and of her exports \$304,500,000. Her resources, while largely agricultural and pastoral, number more than 82,000,000 sheep, 12,000,000 head of cattle and 2,500,000 horses. Mining and manufacturing are also carried on extensively. The value of Australia's products is more than one billion dollars, divided as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Value. Agriculture: \$251,292,000. Pastoral: 254,000,000. Dairying: 101,650,500. Mining: 124,995,000. Manufacturing: 325,766,500. Other Products: 29,000,000. Total: \$1,066,590,000.

As the New York correspondents of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Limited, and other Australian Banks, the Anglo-South American Bank, Limited, affords complete facilities for direct personal banking service to merchants having business to transact in Australia.

Our officers will be glad to advise with you on your Australian business problems.

ANGLO SOUTH AMERICAN BANK Ltd. New York Agency, 49 Broadway. Head Office London. F. C. Harding, Agent. W. M. Dawkin, Sub-Agent. Capital and Reserves Over \$32,000,000.

PARK-UNION FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION. 56 Wall Street, New York. Fully Paid Capital and Surplus \$2,250,000. WITH OUR OWN BRANCH OFFICES IN San Francisco, Seattle, Yokohama and Shanghai, and direct connections in the Dutch East Indies and Central and South America, we are in a position to extend to exporters and importers exceptional facilities for the transaction and extension of their foreign business.

SIAM'S EXPORTS OF RICE FALL OFF. Demand in One Month Sees Local Price Soaring 100 Per Cent. In a recent report Vice-Consul Carl C. Hansen at Bangkok, Siam, states that the rice exports of Siam for the first six months of 1918 showed a considerable decrease as compared with the corresponding period of 1917.

AMERICAN FILMS EXCITE FAR EAST. Gun Pictures Work Bad Influence on Natives, Who Strive to Emulate Them. Australia guarantees the quality of many of its exports by a system of Government inspection. The Philippine Government has a similar system concerning such system should be applied to at least one American export—motion picture films—for many of those now sent abroad, while innocent enough at home, are most damaging to the reputation of America when shown to impressionable natives.

COOPERATION IN CANNING. Factory Getting Good Results in Shepparton, Australia. Trade Commissioner A. W. Ferrin of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports that successful results have followed the establishment of a cooperative canning factory at Shepparton, Australia, according to an item in a Melbourne daily, according to which that portion of the apricot crop which was suitable for canning has passed through the factory.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK of New York. Our monthly letter reviewing foreign trade conditions will gladly be sent you upon request.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK of New York. Our monthly letter reviewing foreign trade conditions will gladly be sent you upon request.

